UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22590
13 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 10 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations stating that Mr. Tony Millson and Dr. Jan Priest have been appointed alternate representatives of the United Kingdom on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

91-15518 2290i (E)

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22591
13 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 13 May 1991 which is addressed to you by Mr. Ahmed Hussein, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and statements made on 11 May 1991 by Mr. John Major, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 13 May 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that, even though Iraq is scrupulously complying with its obligations under the Security Council resolutions - resolutions which it moreover accepted - we continue to hear with great astonishment statements which are not in accordance with these resolutions. Among these statements, we refer to the appalling and arrogant statement made on 11 May 1991 by the British Prime Minister, Mr. John Major while appearing before the Congress of the Conservative Party held in Scotland, in which he maintained that the United Kingdom would not allow Iraq to rejoin the international community as long as President Saddam Hussein remained in power and that it would veto any resolution aimed at easing the sanctions imposed as long as the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein remained in power.

Paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) provides as follows: "Upon the approval by the Security Council of the programme called for in paragraph 19 and upon Council agreement that Iraq has completed all actions contemplated in paragraphs 8 to 13, the prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq and the prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto contained in resolution 661 (1990) shall have no further effect".

The United Kingdom, as a permanent member of the Security Council - the same body that adopted resolution 687 (1991), which Iraq agreed to implement - should have known that it, before any other country, must comply with the resolution that it helped to adopt, support all its provisions and await its implementation by Iraq before its Prime Minister should allow himself to make such a statement.

We ask ourselves, and all impartial men are with us: Why insist on taking in an a priori manner positions designed to harm the Iraqi people? Does this not mean that the United Kingdom, as a permanent member of the Security Council, seems fully prepared to violate its obligations and responsibilities under the Charter and do so in a premeditated way, without any valid legal reason and in blatant contradiction to those responsibilities?

If the declared purpose of the Security Council resolutions, including resolution 686 (1991), is to re-establish the situation in Kuwait, this goal has been achieved. Furthermore, if the avowed purpose is to make Iraq bear the consequences of what happened, there is no doubt that Iraq complied with the provisions of the resolutions in question after having demonstrated their extremely iniquitous nature and in spite of the arbitrary manner in which Iraq and its people were treated. This having been said, are these resolutions meant to force the Iraqi people to change its choices with regard to its purely internal affairs and renounce them?

This attitude on the part of the United Kingdom reveals to the members of the Council and to the States Members of the United Nations the root cause of the question as we explained it, namely that the plan to destroy Iraq and humiliate the Iraqi people had been drawn up before 2 August, that the destruction of Iraq and changing the regime in power (which was not provided for under any resolution) was one of the main objectives of everything which occurred and that it was not simply a question of re-establishing the status quo ante in Kuwait.

We warn against this dangerous precedent in international relations, which, if sanctioned, will destroy the entire basis on which the Charter of the United Nations rests and all the obligations under it.

We Iraqis have had long experience with British colonialists, who crushed our people for many years, plundered its wealth and attempted to decide its fate. Today, the British Prime Minister, John Major, reminds us of the same iniquitous policy by which they seek to impose their domination and interfere in the internal affairs of peoples. Thus, the British Prime Minister wishes to choose, for the Iraqi people, a leader other than President Saddam Hussein - a choice which is the right of the Iraqi people and not the master of Great Britain, who should have had the decency never to make such futile statements.

We call upon the members of the international community to firmly oppose such dangerous trends, which make narrow interests and views rules governing relations between States, in violation of the principle of sovereign equality and the right of peoples to choose freely their political, economic and social systems.

(Signed) Ahmed HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22592
6 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 MAY 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I would like to ask you to draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to document S/22558, dated 2 May 1991, containing my report regarding paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

In accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 687, the report contains the arrangements which I have made with Iraq and Kuwait on the demarcation of the boundary between the two countries.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

91-15481 2546b

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22593
13 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1991 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 May 1991 (S/22592) concerning your report pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They have taken note of your report as contained in document S/22558 and support all of your efforts in this regard.

(Signed) LI Daoyu
President of the Security Council

91-15487 2351h (E)

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GENERAL

S/22594
13 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Letter dated 12 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to the letters which we sent to you, the most recent of which is dated 10 May 1991, I have the honour to inform you that on 4 May 1991, at 0030 hours, approximately 30 to 40 Iranian troops attacked one of our units in the region of Al Shahabi, situated between the outposts of Al Ziadi and Tarek in the central sector, and took most of the soldiers in the unit prisoner.

This further incident, which is added to the long list of violations by Iran of the provisions of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, confirms once again the deliberate and obstinate intention of the Iranian Government to infringe the sovereignty and security of Iraq. The Iraqi Government reaffirms, as it has done on many occasions, that the Iranian Government will be held responsible for any damage resulting from these violations and calls on that Government to return to Iraq the soldiers taken prisoner.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-15524 2367e (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22595
13 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States and Saudi aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace and have done so as follows:

First,

1. From 9 to 10 May 1991, United States and Saudi aircraft conducted the following operation: a single sortie carried out by a formation composed of two aircraft.

2. The aircraft in question overflew the northern sector (the region of Arbil and Dahuk) at a speed of 720 km/h. These were surveillance and provocation operations.

Second,

1. From 10 to 11 May 1991, United States aircraft conducted the following operations: three sorties carried out by aircraft flying solo at a low altitude and a speed of 720 km/h.

2. Coming from Turkey, the aircraft in question overflew the regions of Zakho, Amadiyah and Mosul. These were surveillance and provocation operations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-15536 2322g (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22596
13 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to the letters which we sent to you, the most recent of which is dated 12 May 1991, I have the honour to inform you of the latest violations by Iran of the provisions of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran. The violations are as follows:

1. On 4 April 1991, the Iranian party occupied hills 540, 505 and 566, situated within Iraqi territory in the area of Zarbatia (central sector).

2. On 9 May 1991, between 1915 hours and 2100 hours, the Iranian party sent reinforcements, estimated to be of battalion strength, to the outpost of Zarkoush; they took up positions along the international boundaries near the central sector.

These repeated violations by Iran of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries confirm beyond all doubt the deliberate and obstinate intention of the Iranian Government to infringe the sovereignty and security of Iraq. The Iraqi Government reaffirms that the Iranian Government will be held responsible for any damage caused by these violations and for all the consequences which may result from them.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-15548 2291i (E)

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22597
13 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to inform you that the United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace and have done so in the following way:

1. From 11 to 12 May 1991, United States aircraft conducted the following operations: four sorties were carried out by two formations flying at a low altitude and a speed of 720 km/h.

2. Coming from Turkey, the aircraft in question overflew the regions of Mosul, Dahuk and Zakho; these were surveillance and provocation operations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-15554 2368e (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22598
13 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your kind note of 7 May through which you inform us of the letter that you have received from the Secretary-General drawing the attention of the members of the Security Council to document S/22558, dated 2 May 1991, which contains the report of the Secretary-General regarding paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), referring to the demarcation of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, and to which you annex the reply that you kindly suggested to us on that date.

I also have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your kind note of 10 May, through which you provide us with a new version of the draft reply which you will transmit to the Secretary-General, on the basis of the suggestion made by the delegation of the United States.

Although the Government of the Republic of Cuba will not object to the reply which you suggest to us in your kind note of 10 May, it would like to take this opportunity to recall that at the 2981st meeting of the Security Council, on 3 April 1991, when resolution 687 (1991) was adopted, the Cuban delegation expressed the view that "the Security Council has no authority whatsoever to demand respect for certain boundaries, demarcate them or decide in what part of what region of the world those boundaries are violable, or in respect of them proclaim the intention to assume a special responsibility". At that time also the Cuban delegation recalled how in this case the Council had assumed a selective attitude since in other cases involving problems of boundaries, the inviolability of which the Council does have the obligation to safeguard, measures of such scope were not taken, and added that "in future this curious selectivity on the part of the Council will be remembered because more than one person will recall that the conflict which we have been considering for so many months has occurred in a part of the world where more than one conflict has existed and exists - conflicts which are closely linked to the fact that for some parties boundaries do not exist or are moveable or adjustable, and that old maps are not always remembered which clearly defined

the extent of that entity - which some do not wish to remember - called Palestine, or that we do not always feel tempted to recall that this Security Council has also assumed specific responsibilities with respect to the international boundaries which separate the State of Israel from the Republic of Lebanon".

In the light of the foregoing, Sir, I should like to make it clear that the fact the delegation of Cuba does not object to taking note of the report in question, and particularly with the addition which appears in the draft reply annexed to your kind note of 10 May, does not mean that there have been changes in the Cuban position concerning Security Council resolution 687 (1991) or paragraph 3 of that resolution.

I should be grateful if you would take the necessary steps to have this letter published and circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cuba
to the United Nations

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/22599
14 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 12 May 1991 from Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the proposal to deploy civilian police to assist the United Nations relief operations in northern Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 12 May 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

Through its Permanent Representative to the United Nations, at a meeting with our Permanent Representative on the morning of 10 May 1991, the United States of America informed us of its concern at the information that reached it when the United States President had received the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 9 May, namely that the mission of Mr. Marrack Goulding had failed and that Iraq did not accept the Secretary-General's proposal for the deployment of civilian police to assist United Nations relief operations in northern Iraq. The paper read by the Permanent Representative of the United States contained, inter alia, the following points, which he said represented the reaction of the United States Administration:

> Taking account of resolution 688, the Government of Iraq must understand that the international community is determined to provide for the necessary protection and security for refugees in Iraq as expressed in that resolution, with which Iraq must comply.
>
> Iraq must prove its intentions by providing the United Nations with all the mechanisms necessary to ensure the complete safety and protection of the operation and by moving rapidly to work with the Secretary-General and his representatives in the appropriate manner in order to implement this task.

The United States reminds Iraq that the provision of a mechanism protecting the humanitarian operation in Iraq will enable the United Nations to be in a position to assume the successful management of the operation. This would help to bring an end to the humanitarian mission of the coalition forces in northern Iraq so as to achieve the goal which Iraq has stated in writing that it is its desire to achieve.

It is clear from the foregoing that the United States of America is treating the matter as if it were speaking on behalf of the Security Council and the international community and as if Security Council resolution 688 had become a cover to permit encroachment on Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity and interference in its internal affairs. The United States and the European States cooperating with it, such as the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands, have brought their armed forces into northern Iraq on the pretext that resolution 688 authorizes them to engage in such obvious military intervention in the internal affairs of Iraq and to violate its territorial integrity. This claim could not be farther from the truth, and the resolution does not grant any party any such authorization. The case is rather that the entire operation constitutes a flagrant violation of the fundamental principle on which the United Nations is based, namely the sovereign equality of all its Members.

It is clear also that these Western States have resorted to developing the ways and means that they have applied during their known history in the region so as to claim now that they are using force of arms and intervention in the internal affairs of States for purposes of humanitarian assistance. In addition, the position of the United States and the States cooperating with it reveals once again duality in the concepts dealt with by those States in the service of their political objectives. Those who have left their towns and villages in northern Iraq are part of the people of Iraq, and Iraq's concern with returning them to their towns and villages and satisfying their needs is a natural thing and one of the main duties of the government authorities. However, the forces and States that are expressing concern for the security and safety of these Iraqis are the same States that bombarded them and their civilian installations and deprived them of food and medicaments. They are the same States that are still imposing a blockade on the whole Iraqi people, 4 million of whom are living in the city of Baghdad alone and suffering daily from a shortage of food and vital human requirements.

The Iraqi authorities have taken all necessary measures, utilizing all their capacities, for the return of those who have been displaced to their villages and homes, for the restoration of normal life in the northern region, including the amnesty issued in respect of the rebels who engaged in strife and destruction, and for preparing the necessary climate for the safe return of all to their place of residence. A large number of the displaced persons have actually returned without any incident.

It is well known that tens of thousands of those returning have been from areas where the coalition forces maintain no presence, whereas no significant number have returned to areas where those forces maintain a presence.

There are some States that are keeping these displaced persons for dubious political purposes, and that lies outside the responsibility of the Iraqi authorities.

Iraq, for its part, has shown full cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations in aiding those who were led to emigrate and assuring their return to their homes. The memorandum of understanding of 18 April 1991 was signed with the Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, to regulate the efforts and activities of the international agencies concerned with regard to the provision of the required assistance in cooperation with the authorities and the humanitarian organizations in Iraq.

The United States and the States cooperating with it know quite well that, with their armed intervention in northern Iraq, they are acting in a way that violates Iraq's sovereignty and constitutes intervention in its internal affairs. It also violates the principles of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law and custom. They are now trying to impose a fait accompli on Iraq and to provide a cover of legitimacy for their illegal acts by forcing the Security Council to adopt the United States positions. The present United States demand for the deployment of so-called "civilian"

police in the place of the United States and other Western forces in northern Iraq is but another example of this new way of exploiting the United Nations based on the logic of force. It has become clear to us now that the more Iraq accepts Security Council resolutions, shows its readiness to implement their provisions, and assumes its responsibilities in that regard, the more these States raise new problems in order to make further attacks on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and the more they increase their attempts to intervene in its internal affairs. We hope that the members of the Security Council will be aware of the truth regarding the intentions of the United States of America and the States cooperating with it and will put a halt to the intervention in the internal affairs of Iraq and the use of the Council and the United Nations as a cover for such interventions.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Ahmed HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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GENERAL

S/22600
16 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a communiqué which was issued relative to the application by the Republic of Korea to become a member of the United Nations:

"The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines supports the aspiration of the Republic of Korea to seek membership of the United Nations during the course of this year as indicated in its memorandum S/22455 dated 5 April 1991.

"The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines firmly believes that the admission of the Republic of Korea would not only be in conformity with the principle of universality, but that it would also assist in creating a better political environment for a peaceful solution to the Korean question."

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kingsley C. A. LAYNE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-15906 2326g (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22601
14 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instruction from my Government, and further to our previous letters, I have the honour to bring to your attention 169 cases of Iraqi violations of the terms of the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq from 31 July 1990 to 17 February 1991. These Iraqi violations, a large number of which were very serious and provocative, had been conveyed to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) since they occurred before its termination.

1. On 31 July 1990, at 1040 hours, 10 Iraqi soldiers penetrated the Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of NC 84-22 on the map of Halaleh.

2. On 31 July 1990, at 0300 hours, Iraqi forces penetrated the no man's land at the geographic coordinates of ND 698-426 and 690-420 on the map of Ghalameh and were driven back by Iranian forces.

3. On 1 August 1990, at 0730 hours, 25 Iraqi soldiers penetrated the Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of PB 142-763 on the map of Mehran.

4. On 2 August 1990, a Dush-K was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 771-603 on the map of Baneh.

5. On 2 August 1990, one firing bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 973-655 on the map of Nanour.

6. On 2 August 1990, one 120 mm mortar was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 939-627 on the map of Nanour.

7. On 2 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 931-659 on the map of Nanour.

8. On 2 August 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced by the strength of 50 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of PB 049-876 on the map of Saleh Abad.

9. On 2 August 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 788-608 on the map of Baneh.

10. On 2 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved four vehicles equipped with guns at the geographic coordinates of QA 262-986 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

11. On 2 August 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 705-528 on the map of Azgaleh.

12. On 2 August 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced by the strength of 30 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of ND 705-528 on the map of Azgaleh.

13. On 2 August 1990, one 14.5 mm gun was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 705-528 on the map of Azgaleh.

14. On 2 August 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced by the strength of 24 to 30 soldiers, at the geographic coordinates of ND 705-528 on the map of Azgaleh.

15. On 2 August 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced by the strength of 40 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of PB 049-876 on the map of Saleh Abad.

16. On 3 August 1990, three mortars were deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 98-53 on the map of Marivan.

17. On 3 August 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced by the strength of 50 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of ND 501-032 to 492-043 on the map of Kharatha.

18. On 3 August 1990, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 891-399 on the map of Panjwain.

19. On 4 August 1990, three mortars were deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 980-530 on the map of Marivan.

20. On 4 August 1990, Iraqi forces fired 20 mortar and gun shells at the geographic coordinates of PE 204-658 on the map of Molan Abad.

21. On 4 August 1990, Iraqi forces fired 35 mortar and gun shells at the geographic coordinates of PE 216-640 on the map of Molan Abad.

22. On 4 August 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 891-399 on the map of Panjwain.

23. On 4 August 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 884-463 on the map of Panjwain.

24. On 4 August 1990, a tank was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 355-900 on the map of Ein Khosh.

25. On 4 August 1990, a stone wall 2.5 metres long and 4 metres high was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 994-503 on the map of Mairvan.

26. On 5 August 1990, three Iraqi military vehicles with forces on board were observed moving from the geographic coordinates of PB 111-720 to 109-750 on the map of Mehran.

27. On 5 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 525-858 on the map of Sizdeh.

28. On 5 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 252-991 on the map of Dehloran.

29. On 5 August 1990, a Dush-K was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 264-976 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

30. On 6 August 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 817-620 on the map of Baneh.

31. On 6 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved a military vehicle with 20 soldiers on board at the geographic coordinates of PB 135-763 on the map of Mehran.

32. On 6 August 1990, Iraqi forces flew a helicopter at the geographic coordinates of NC 539-793 on the map of Sizdeh.

33. On 6 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of ND 485-072 on the map of Kharatha.

34. On 6 August 1990, Iraqi forces installed a mortar launching pad at the geographic coordinates of QA 260-989 to 258-992 on the map of Dehloran.

35. On 6 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 242-996 on the map of Dehloran.

36. On 6 August 1990, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of MF 85-87 to 83-87 on the map of Sepiaraz.

37. On 6 August 1990, a base was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of PE 198-635 on the map of Molan Abad.

38. On 6 August 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced by the strength of 50 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of PE 198-635 on the map of Molan Abad.

39. On 7 August 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 928-507 on the map of Marivan.

40. On 7 August 1990, a firing bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 910-398 on the map of Marivan.

41. On 7 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 925-507 on the map of Marivan.

42. On 7 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of PE 039-557 on the map of Marivan.

43. On 7 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved 15 soldiers on board an IFA at the geographic coordinates of PB 138-763 on the map of Mehran.

44. On 7 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved 20 soldiers on board an IFA at the geographic coordinates of PB 111-720 on the map of Mehran.

45. On 7 August 1990, a connecting trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 242-996 on the map of Dehloran.

46. On 7 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 241-998 on the map of Dehloran.

47. On 7 August 1990, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QV 85-32 on the map of Taloul.

48. On 7 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 241-998 on the map of Dehloran.

49. On 7 August 1990, a connecting trench was repaired by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QB 166-019 on the map of Dehloran.

50. On 7 August 1990, a connecting trench was repaired by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QB 180-020 on the map of Dehloran.

51. On 7 August 1990, a connecting trench was repaired by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QB 199-371 on the map of Dehloran.

52. On 7 August 1990, a row of barbed wire was installed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of TQ 165-105 on the map of Hosseinieh.

53. On 7 August 1990, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 995-507 on the map of Marivan.

54. On 7 August 1990, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of PE 039-557 on the map of Marivan.

55. On 7 August 1990, a firing bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 982-507 on the map of Marivan.

56. On 8 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an embankment at the geographic coordinates of QA 014-949 on the map of Meimeh.

57. On 8 August 1990, Iraqi forces flew an aircraft at the geographic coordinates of NC 65-23 on the map of Kani-Sheikh.

58. On 8 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved four IFAs with about 40 soldiers on board at the geographic coordinates of NC 538-864 on the map of Sizdeh.

59. On 8 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 494-664 on the map of Sizdeh.

60. On 8 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved 50 soldiers on board a vehicle at the geographic coordinates of NC 538-864 on the map of Sizdeh.

61. On 8 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QB 19-01 on the map of Dehloran.

62. On 8 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QB 191-318 on the map of Dehloran.

63. On 8 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an embankment at the geographic coordinates of QA 012-949 on the map of Meimeh.

64. On 8 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 248-999 on the map of Dehloran.

65. On 8 August 1990, Iraqi forces repaired a connecting trench at the geographic coordinates of QD 190-018 on the map of Dehloran.

66. On 9 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved three IFAs with 30 soldiers on board at the geographic coordinates of PB 121-728 on the map of Mehran.

67. On 9 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved three IFAs with 50 soldiers on board at the geographic coordinates of PB 138-263 on the map of Mehran.

68. On 9 August 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced with the strength of 350 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of ND 480-080 on the map of Kharatha.

69. On 9 August 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced with the strength of 30 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of QA 241-998 on the map of Dehloran.

70. On 9 August 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 861-309 on the map of Panjwain.

71. On 9 August 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 865-205 on the map of Halaleh.

72. On 9 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 821-634 on the map of Baneh.

73. On 9 August 1990, a connecting trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 845-631 on the map of Baneh.

74. On 9 August 1990, Iraqi forces deployed three tanks at the geographic coordinates of ND 480-080 on the map of Kharatha.

75. On 9 August 1990, Iraqi forces repaired a trench at the geographic coordinates of QB 196-019 on the map of Dehloran.

76. On 9 August 1990, Iraqi forces repaired a trench at the geographic coordinates of QB 212-018 on the map of Dehloran.

77. On 9 August 1990, Iraqi forces repaired a trench at the geographic coordinates of QB 195-019 on the map of Dehloran.

78. On 9 August 1990, Iraqi forces repaired a trench at the geographic coordinates of QB 197-019 on the map of Dehloran.

79. On 10 August 1990, Iraqi forces deployed a Dush-K at the geographic coordinates of NE 302-891 on the map of Sardasht.

80. On 10 August 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced with the strength of 30 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of NC 830-230 on the map of Meimak.

81. On 10 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 995-503 on the map of Marivan.

82. On 10 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 893-429 on the map of Panjwain.

83. On 10 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 845-644 on the map of Baneh.

84. On 10 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TP 684-134 on the map of Nahr-e-Alishir.

85. On 10 August 1990, a connecting trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 485-134 on the map of Kharatha.

86. On 10 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of ND 473-105 on the map of Kharatha.

87. On 10 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved a ship at the geographic coordinates of TP 164-730 on the map of Khoramshahr.

88. On 11 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 981-538 on the map of Marivan.

89. On 11 August 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced with the strength of 70 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of NE 99-53 to PE 00-54 on the map of Marivan.

90. On 11 August 1990, Iraqi forces fired 75 rounds with light weapons at the geographic coordinates of PE 18-63 on the map of Molan Abad.

91. On 11 August 1990, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QA 012-949 on the map of Meimeh.

92. On 11 August 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced with the strength of 70 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of NE 99-53 to PE 06-56 on the map of Marivan.

93. On 11 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved five IFAs with soldiers on board at the geographic coordinates of NE 90-56 on the map of Marivan.

94. On 11 August 1990, Iraqi forces fired 13 shells from a 120 mm mortar at the geographic coordinates of NE 98-50 on the map of Marivan.

95. On 11 August 1990, Iraqi forces fired four shells from a 120 mm mortar at the geographic coordinates of NE 99-50 on the map of Marivan.

96. On 11 August 1990, Iraqi forces fired two shells from a 120 mm mortar at the geographic coordinates of NE 99-53 on the map of Marivan.

97. On 11 August 1990, Iraqi forces fired two illuminating shells at the geographic coordinates of NE 99-53 on the map of Marivan.

98. On 11 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved three IFAs loaded with soldiers from the geographic coordinates of NE 99-52 to PE 05-56 on the map of Marivan.

99. On 11 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 917-374 on the map of Marivan.

100. On 11 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NC 895-081 on the map of Halaleh.

101. On 11 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved 12 IFAs loaded with soldiers at the geographic coordinates of PC 135-762 on the map of Mehran.

102. On 11 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NC 601-405 on the map of Sumar.

103. On 11 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QB 195-018 on the map of Dehloran.

104. On 12 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 915-418 on the map of Marivan.

105. On 12 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 861-309 on the map of Panjwain.

106. On 12 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 912-412 on the map of Marivan.

107. On 12 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 908-378 on the map of Marivan.

108. On 12 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 031-547 on the map of Marivan.

109. On 12 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved 11 IFAs loaded with soldiers from the geographic coordinates of PB 102-728 to PB 136-755 on the map of Mehran.

110. On 12 August 1990, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of QB 203-018 on the map of Dehloran.

111. On 12 August 1990, Iraqi forces fired 15 mortar shells at the geographic coordinates of PE 18-63 on the map of Molan Abad.

112. On 12 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved one IFA loaded with 20 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of PE 18-63 on the map of Molan Abad.

113. On 13 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a sand bag wall at the geographic coordinates of NE 985-507 on the map of Marivan.

114. On 13 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 995-503 on the map of Marivan.

115. On 13 August 1990, Iraqi forces repaired a minefield at the geographic coordinates of NC 568-489 on the map of Sumar.

116. On 13 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of QA 212-998 on the map of Dehloran.

117. On 13 August 1990, Iraqi forces deployed two tanks at the geographic coordinates of NE 863-638 on the map of Baneh.

118. On 13 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved three IFAs loaded with soldiers at the geographic coordinates of NE 863-638 on the map of Baneh.

119. On 14 August 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of TQ 514-345 on the map of Jofeir.

120. On 15 August 1990, Iraqi forces moved into the buffer zone at the geographic coordinates of NE 92-48 on the map of Marivan.

121. On 20 September 1990, Iraqi forces occupied an area north of border pole 22/38 at the geographic coordinates of QA 244-973 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

122. On 30 September 1990, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 851-652 on the map of Baneh.

123. On 1 October 1990, Iraqi forces occupied an area south of border pole 121/3 at the geographic coordinates of MF 915-811 on the map of Sepiarez.

124. On 1 October 1990, Iraqi forces occupied an area east of border pole 99/2 at the geographic coordinates of NE 836-657 on the map of Baneh.

125. On 2 October 1990, Iraqi forces occupied an area around border pole 22/38 at the geographic coordinates of QA 244-953 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

126. On 3 October 1990, Iraqi forces deployed with the strength of a group at the geographic coordinates of NC 55-42 on the map of Sumar.

127. On 3 October 1990, Iraqi forces constructed two bunkers at the geographic coordinates of NE 984-506 on the map of Marivan.

128. On 3 October 1990, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 984-506 on the map of Marivan.

129. On 3 October 1990, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 995-503 on the map of Marivan.

130. On 6 October 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced with the strength of 40 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of ND 476-244 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

131. On 6 October 1990, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of ND 478-239 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

132. On 6 October 1990, Iraqi forces constructed three firing bunkers at the geographic coordinates of ND 478-239 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

133. On 6 October 1990, Iraqi forces deployed with the strength of 20 soldiers at the geographic coordinates of ND 478-239 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

134. On 7 November 1990, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the east of border pole 66/6 at the geographic coordinates of ND 665-301 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

135. On 8 November 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced with the strength of a company at the geographic coordinates of PA 949-994 on the map of Kouh-e-Gotabeh.

136. On 8 November 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced with the strength of a company at the geographic coordinates of QA 025-946 on the map of Meimeh river.

137. On 8 November 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced with the strength of a company at the geographic coordinates of QA 016-952 on the map of Meimeh river.

138. On 8 November 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced with the strength of a company at the geographic coordinates of QA 039-938 on the map of Meimeh river.

139. On 8 November 1990, Iraqi forces were reinforced with the strength of a company at the geographic coordinates of PA 947-996 on the map of Kouh-e-Gotabeh.

140. On 14 November 1990, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of QV 578-328 to TQ 160-332 on the map of Taloul.

141. On 14 November 1990, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of PB 038-492 to PB 061-477 on the map of south Mehran.

142. On 19 November 1990, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of NE 669-660 to NE 665-670 on the map of Garmab.

143. On 19 November 1990, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the east of border pole 99/2 at the geographic coordinates of NE 837-659 on the map of Baneh.

144. On 22 November 1990, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 678-658 on the map of Garmab.

145. On 27 November 1990, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 837-659 on the map of Baneh.

146. On 7 December 1990, Iraqi forces fired a 120 mm mortar shell at the geographic coordinates of NE 740-645 on the map of Baneh.

147. On 15 December 1990, Iraqi forces landed two military helicopters at the geographic coordinates of NF 50-00 on the map of Barsio.

148. On 10 January 1991, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of QA 326-784 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

149. On 10 January 1991, Iraqi forces installed false border poles from the geographic coordinates of NC 505-506 to NC 541-439 on the map of Sumar.

150. On 11 January 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 936-515 to 940-511 on the map of Marivan.

151. On 26 January 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of NE 669-660 to NE 665-670 on the map of Garmab.

152. On 26 January 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of NE 837-659 to NE 855-655 on the map of Baneh.

153. On 26 January 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of NE 958-513 to NE 945-511 on the map of Marivan.

154. On 26 January 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of NE 984-506 to NE 951-512 on the map of Marivan.

155. On 26 January 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 995-503 on the map of Marivan.

156. On 26 January 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of NE 837-659 to NE 68-67 on the map of Baneh.

157. On 26 January 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 678-658 on the map of Garmab.

158. On 26 January 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NC 85-17 on the map of Halaleh.

159. On 29 January 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of QV 578-328 on the map of west Jofeir to TQ 160-332 on the map of Hosseinieh.

160. On 29 January 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of PB 061-477 to PB 038-492 on the map of south Mehran.

161. On 5 February 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of NE 935-515 to NE 985-513 on the map of Marivan.

162. On 5 February 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 940-511 on the map of Marivan.

163. On 10 February 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 855-655 on the map of Marivan.

164. On 10 February 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of NE 958-513 to NE 986-505 on the map of Nanour.

165. On 12 February 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 859-650 on the map of Baneh.

166. On 16 February 1991, Iraqi forces installed a tent inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 859-650 on the map of Baneh.

167. On 16 February 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 857-653 on the map of Baneh.

168. On 17 February 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE 892-358 on the map of Panjwain.

169. On 17 February 1991, Iraqi forces entered and occupied the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the geographic coordinates of NE 851-652 to NE 864-655 on the map of Baneh.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22602
14 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters, I have the honour to bring to your attention a number of serious Iraqi violations of the terms of cease-fire between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq during April 1991.

1. On 3 April 1991, Iraqi forces fired a cannon shell inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the GCs of NE 500-180 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2. On 3 April 1991, Iraqi forces fired 12 cannon shells inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the GCs of ND 415-114 on the map of Khosravi.

3. On 12 April 1991, Iraqi forces fired 6 cannon shells inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the GCs of ND 48-23 to 50-26 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

4. On 12 April 1991, Iraqi forces were reinforced with the strength of 150 soldiers at the GCs of NC 86-06 on the map of Anjireh.

5. On 12 April 1991, Iraqi forces constructed a mine field at the GCs of PE 09-82 on the map of Saleh Abad.

6. On 12 April 1991, Iraqi forces constructed an Observation Post at the GCs of NC 83-09 on the map of Halaleh.

7. On 14 April 1991, Iraqi forces penetrated inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the GCs of ND 64-41 to 64-42 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

8. On 14 April 1991, Iraqi forces committed aggression against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the GCs of ND 63-41 to 63-45 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

9. On 14 April 1991, Iraqi forces penetrated inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the GCs of ND 63-39 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

10. On 15 April 1991, Iraqi forces penetrated inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the GCs of ND 49-22 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

11. On 17 April 1991, an Iraqi aircraft violated airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the GCs of PB 00-70 to 10-65 and 00-58 on the map of Mehran.

12. On 18 April 1991, Iraqi forces photographed Iranian defensive lines at the GCs of NC 429-635 on the map of Naft Shahr.

These violations follow a persistent policy of the Government of Iraq to foster tension along the internationally recognized boundaries attempting to project outside its internal difficulties. The Islamic Republic of Iran has exercised maximum restraint in dealing with these violations which have included blatant acts of aggression and occupation of Iranian territory. It has, therefore, consistently raised these violations with Iraqi officials in Tehran, Baghdad and at the border in order to prevent exacerbation of a situation already tense because of the massive influx of Iraqi refugees into the Islamic Republic of Iran. This approach has been successful in averting military confrontation.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22603
15 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 MAY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters, I have the honour to bring the following serious Iraqi violations of the term of cease-fire between Iran and Iraq to your attention. These persistent violations illustrate the regrettable intention of Iraqi authorities to create tension at the border in order to divert public attention from difficulties at home. Cognizant of this fact, the Islamic Republic of Iran has also tried to prevent further escalation of tension through bilateral contacts, and in this context has brought these violations to the attention of Iraqi authorities in Tehran, Baghdad and at the border.

1. On 10 March 1991, at 1400 hours, a number of Iraqi forces penetrated 700 metres deep into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the area of Yebis martyring two Iranian soldiers.

2. On 11 March 1991, at 0830 hours, two Iraqi helicopters violated the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran conducting reconnaissance flights up to Kanjancham pass (Kaleh Ghandi area) strait.

3. On 11 March 1991, at 0945 hours, a number of Iraqi forces crossed the internationally recognized boundaries in the Ghalavizan area, south of Mehran, and opened fire at an Iranian personnel carrier martyring two and injuring two Iranian soldiers.

4. On 14 March 1991, at 1240 hours, two Iraqi helicopters opened fire at an area spreading from Chazzabeh to Fakkeh. On the same day, at 1845 hours, an Iraqi infantry battalion supported by 15 tanks and vehicles crossed the international border at Chazzabeh and opened fire on the Iranian forces. The intruding forces were finally driven back. As a result, three Iranian soldiers were wounded and one soldier was martyred. Also two injured Iraqi soldiers, two vehicles and some ammunition were left behind.

5. On 16 March 1991, at 0030 hours, a number of Iraqi forces penetrated the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Bahram-Abad area, west of Mehran, and wounded one of the Iranian border guards.

6. On 26 March 1991, an Iraqi armoured brigade supported by the fire of tanks and rocket-launchers crossed the border at the axis of Talaieh-Nashweh road, penetrating 500 metres deep inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They were driven back by the Iranian forces. As a result, five Iranians were martyred and five more were wounded.

7. On 26 March 1991, at 2230 hours, an Iraqi company backed by continuous firing penetrated the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the area of Meimeh river and engaged Iranian forces for half an hour in which the former were forced to withdraw. Three Iranian soldiers were martyred and one was injured.

8. On 28 March 1991, at 2230 hours, Iraqi forces opened fire at border posts No. 1 and 2 located between Sharhani and the Nahr-e-Anbar axes. Iraqi forces crossed the internationally recognized borders and attacked border post No. 11 in Nahr-e-Anbar area destroying an Iranian bunker with RPG7. As a result three Iranian soldiers were injured.

9. On 11 April 1991, at 1700 hours, brigades No. 23 and 45 of Iraqi eleventh infantry division using 51 tanks backed by heavy artillery and rocket-launchers advanced towards the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at axes of Shalamcheh and Fish farm roads. The movement of the Iraqi forces was stopped due to the darkness, but in the next morning (12 April 1991) they continued to fire and advanced inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They were forced to withdraw by Iranian forces. As a result of the ensuing clashes eight Iranian soldiers were injured and four others were illegally captured.

10. On 21 April 1991, at 1030 hours, four Iranians, a commissioned officer, a non-commissioned officer and two soldiers, were kidnapped on Iranian soil by Iraqi forces who had crossed the internationally recognized boundaries in Naft-Shahr.

11. On 21 April 1991, at 2300 hours, Iraqi forces opened fire with light and semi-heavy weapons on the Shahid Barzegani base in southern Mehran. About 40 Iraqi soldiers approached the base and were confronted with the Iranian forces. Finally the Iraqi forces fled the scene. Three Iranian soldiers were injured and an Iraqi soldier was taken captive.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22604
15 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace in the following manner:

1. From 12 to 13 May 1991, United States aircraft conducted the following operations: six sorties carried out by aircraft flying solo and coming from Turkey.

2. The aircraft in question overflew the regions of Mosul, Arbil and Dahuk at a speed of 720 km/h and at different altitudes. These were surveillance and provocation operations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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